

From the N. O. Delta.
Late and Important from Vera Cruz.
General Scott's Army pushing on to the Capital—Leaves Jalapa with 8,000 men—Puebla Surrenders—Necessity of reinforcing Scott—Santa Anna in the Mountains—Desires to retire from the country—A Wise Mexican.

General Scott has determined to push on to the City of Mexico without waiting for reinforcements or supplies. He has adopted the policy of Cortez, who, two hundred years ago, on the very shore now occupied by our troops, collected together his ships, and in the possession of his little army, burnt the whole fleet, by which alone they could ever hope to return across the raging sea they had just traversed. So Gen. Scott, with his small, brave army, drops his base of operation at Jalapa, and, without a reserve, or line of communication, pushes on towards the city, of which he has, ere this, become the second conqueror. He left Jalapa with but eight thousand men. Of these three thousand are volunteers, whose term will expire about the time he reaches the Capital. Puebla as already sent in a deputation to surrender at noble city.—If a warlike population eighty thousand, such as that of the ancient city of the Tlascalans, so promptly yield to our arms, there is no reason to apprehend that any farther resistance will be offered to the progress of our army. When last heard from General Worth's outposts were thrown forward on the road to Puebla, eighteen miles from Perote. On last Friday week, his whole division, constituting the vanguard of the army, took up the line of march to Puebla; with a strong siege train. On the Monday following, Patterson would follow, with the volunteer force, Twigg's brings up the rear, with his force of regulars. General Scott's force is too small to spare any details for garrisoning the towns in his rear, and keeping open his communications. His hope is, that the new force to be sent to him, will be able to clear his rear, and forward his supplies. For the present, he will have to depend on the enemy for his subsistence. Supplies can easily be obtained in the country, for an adequate compensation. But the people will drive off the cattle, and destroy the crops, rather than yield them up to our troops without compensation. No serious apprehension, on account of the safety of General Scott's army, need, we think, be entertained, if the government takes steps to supply the places of the volunteer regiments whose term of service will expire about the time General Scott reaches the Capital. There are now about two thousand men of the new regiments, at and near the Brazos, under General Cadwallader. These should be sent immediately to Gen. Scott, as he is in much greater need of them than General Taylor, who, it is said will maintain a defensive position for some time to come. General Pillow brought over despatches to the government, the object of which, we understand, is to urge upon the government the necessity of taking steps to reinforce Gen. Scott with the troops that have been already raised.

General Scott's movement, though seemingly rash and precipitate, is, we believe, dictated by very just views of the character of the Mexicans, and of the circumstances of his position. The enemy are now panic stricken, they are prostrate and defenceless; their last army has been destroyed; their President driven into the mountains; all their artillery and ammunition captured; all their capable officers taken prisoners. Thus situated, with no military demagogues to keep alive the slanders and passions which have sustained this most absurd war. The people will no doubt see the utter folly of any farther resistance, and will willingly acquiesce in the peaceable occupation of their Capital. We think Scott's move is as wise and judicious, as it certainly is prompt and gallant. The only ground of apprehension we have, is, the abandonment of the seven regiments of old volunteers he has with him. Their departure, so soon after the arrival of our army at the Capital, may create among the Mexicans some hope of a successful uprising and resistance. It will therefore, be incumbent on the government to take immediate steps to reinforce General Scott. He should have at least twelve or fifteen thousand men to carry out his designs, and to conquer a peace. An exposed rear must be defended, and his communications with Vera Cruz kept open.

In the meantime, Santa Anna shelters himself in the mountains, near Orizaba, with a few badly armed lancers and rancheros. Fortune has again turned against him. His extraordinary career of ups and downs, has not yet terminated. Within the year past, he has passed through more various and trying scenes than have ever fallen to the lot of any other man. He now desires, we understand, to leave the country again, and to seek repose from his recent severe trials in the delightful recreations of Havana. If he succeeds in escaping our cruisers, we trust he will never again be able to humbug our government into granting him a passport into a country, where he ever was the mere tool of a sensible rabble. After the battle of Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna fled to the hacienda of the wealthy Don Garcia, who lives a few miles from Jalapa. Don Garcia has ever been one of Santa Anna's firmest and most influential friends. He was, during the war of Independence, a simple mulatto, and made his fortune by buying a large tract of land, in some part of which an immense amount of money had been buried by the retreating Spaniards, a fact which he learned whilst engaged in the business of mulatto. With

this money Don Garcia, by prudent investments, and great industry, has succeeded in accumulating a large fortune. He owns nearly the whole property from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, and besides immense herds of cattle, he has also a large cotton factory, in successful operation near Jalapa. Santa Anna had a long interview with Don Garcia, before and after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and, it is said, deposited with him about \$100,000. Don Garcia advised him to leave the country, as it was impossible to resist the Americans. This astute old Mexican exhibits no hostility towards our army, nor any discontents at its success, but very philosophically pocket all our twenty dollars a piece for his beef cattle, and regales our officers with delicious wines and segars. The Mexican conquest gave him a fine capital to commence business on, the American conquest, he hopes, will complete the mammoth fortune which he is ambitious of transmitting to his heirs.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 14, 1847.
Guerrilla war on the Rio Grande.

An attentive correspondent at Camargo has enclosed to us the following order, issued by Canales. It was found upon the Alcalde of Guerrero, who was at the time in company with one of Canales' captains and in conjunction with him, as was supposed, taking measures to carry it into effect. Lieut. Bee, of Captain Lamar's company of rangers, happened to come upon them, arrested them both and brought them to Camargo.

From this order it is manifest that the guerrilla warfare is to be enforced all along the valley of the Rio Grande. It is mortifying to reflect that a few disorderly men, such as fled from the field of battle at Buena Vista and hid themselves in the quarries before Monterey, have, by their murderous conduct, given color to the charges with which Canales commences and lards his order; nevertheless, it is almost certain that the system would have been put in practice upon the Rio Grande, as it has been in the central States, had not these outrages happened.

We have had full measure of the glories of war, but, should the guerrilla plan continue any length of time, its butcheries will be appalling. The perpetrators of acts of violence have, heretofore, sought to palliate their guilt by pleading the assassination of their comrades as an excuse for retaliation. There has been too much of this already. But what will be the scenes of havoc and blood when a "war without pity" is the recognized nomenclature of battle on both sides!

The order of Canales is peremptory.—It commands his followers to spare neither age nor condition. Every American found within the territory of Mexico, whether armed or unarmed, must be put to the sword. This is more savage even than the guerrilla proclamation of Salas. Canales is a graduate of a sanguinary school. A robber chief by profession and a cut-throat by nature, he is just the man to gloat over the barbarities of such a war. That he will find excuses to plunder his own countrymen we have no doubt, and we regret to think he will be the last to suffer from the mode of warfare he has adopted.

The defence of the Rio Grande should be, under the circumstances, an object of primary consideration. That more troops is needed there is apparent, without taking into consideration the necessities of other divisions of the invasion:

FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY,
Camp in San Augustin, April 4, 1847.

I this day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards the following instructions:

I learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most horrible massacre at the rancho of the Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men and immediately shot them. To repel this class of warfare, which is not war, but atrocity in all its fury, there is no other course left us than retaliation; and in order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with the understanding that eight days after the publication of the same every individual who has not taken up arms (being capable of doing) shall be considered a traitor and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarters to any American whom you may meet or who may present himself to you, even though he be without arms.—You are also directed to publish this to all the towns in this State, forcibly impressing them with the severe punishment, that shall be inflicted for the least omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifices; her sons should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and as brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one ever cease to make war upon them. You will send a copy of this to each of your subordinates, and they are authorized to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons or against their colonels or any other, even against me, for any infraction of this order—the only mode of salvation left. The enemy wages war against us and even against those peaceable citizens who, actuated by proper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even these they kill, without quarter; and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them. The only alternative left us, under these

circumstances, is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending. To carry this into effect attach yourself to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magnitude. All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out this order, and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military citizens nor other persons shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceable at their homes. The whole of the corporation shall turn out with the citizens, leaving solely as authority of the town one of the members who is over the age sixty years; at the same time, if all of the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to act some one who is incapable of military service.—You yourself must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition. And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular, and communicate it also to the commanders of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions, and in fact you are directed to do all and everything which your patriotism may prompt. God and Liberty!

ANTONIO CANALES.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.
In CAMP, WALNUT SPRINGS, near Monterey,
April 25, 1847.

As an empty train goes down to Camargo to-morrow and carries with it a mail, I shall avail myself of the opportunity by writing. The 1st Mississippi Regiment, now cut down to two hundred and odd men, accompany the train as far as Ceralvo and remain there to garrison that place until their term of service expires, which will be next month or early in June. A part of the Texian Rangers also accompany the train as an escort. A train of 127 wagons arrived from Camargo on Friday, and brought a late mail from the States and among it a number of communications for General Taylor from the War Department. If the *on dit* is true here, the Department has not condescended to take the slightest notice of the general's communication for many months. Perhaps the Department will begin soon to conceive that General Taylor is really a person of some little importance and deserving of some slight occasional notice. I fear there is not much if any prospect of an onward movement towards Saitillo, as there is now no force adequate to such an undertaking.—The time of nearly all the twelve months' volunteers will expire very shortly, and unless they should desire to stay beyond their time for the purpose of going to San Luis, and which it is not likely they will do, there is no prospect of a speedy movement.—Now is the very time when the most vigorous measures should be pushed, and it is unfortunate that General Taylor had been left without adequate means to operate effectively. Accounts have been received here from San Luis as late as the 7th inst., and they represent the Mexican army as entirely broken up and disheartened, as well as the people. Mr. Freeman, an intelligent American, who has lived in San Luis for a number of years, arrived yesterday from that place. He states with the greatest confidence that not more than 10,000 of Santa Anna's army engaged at Buena Vista, reached San Luis. Hundreds deserted on the march, and hundreds died on the road or were left sick and wounded. He says the entire length of the road, presents a most sad feature—graves on every side, unburied bodies sick and broken down soldiers at all the ranches, and every other evidence of a routed, dispirited, starved and broken down army. Is it to be supposed that Mexico ever can raise another army of such strength? In this region it is the unanimous opinion that she never can bring such another army into the field during this war.

You have published accounts of the disgraceful outrages perpetrated before the battle of Buena Vista and will be no less shocked to learn that an equally sickening piece of outrageous barbarity has been perpetrated in this region by persons calling themselves Americans. It appears that near a little town called Guadalupe, near Marin, an American was shot two or three weeks ago, and his companions and friends determined to revenge his death. Accordingly a party of a dozen or twenty men visited the place and deliberately murdered twenty-four Mexicans. This is a fact, a melancholy, incontrovertible fact. Under pretext of revenging the death of a comrade, the inoffensive (for all we know) inhabitants of the rancho, who have been assured that they should be respected and protected, have been wilfully murdered in cold blood. All efforts to ferret out the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage have proved fruitless, unfortunately, and they will never be discovered probably. Such foul deeds as these must be revolting to every good citizen, and it is a sad thing that the well earned and dearly bought laurels of our troops should be stained by such acts as these, perpetrated by lawless and irresponsible persons, but tending to bring discredit upon the volunteer forces.

For the last week or more here the weather has been very warm during the day, but the night and mornings are cool and comfortable, and there have been a number of smart showers. Lieut. Col. Wright, of the Massachusetts volunteers, and a lieutenant of the regiment, arrived on Friday with the train from Matamoros, with a communication from Gen. Cushing. All the regiment is at Matamoros and will remain there for the present. I forgot to mention that there are a number of cases of smallpox among the troops, although it has not assumed anything approximating an infec-

tious character. The 2d Mississippi Regiment had several cases when they arrived and have lost several men from it.

I regret the scarcity of news in this quarter, but as every thing is in *statu quo* now, much cannot be expected. J. E. D.

THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Wednesday, May 26, 1847.

Cotton Market.

Charleston, May 22d from 9 1-2 to 12 1-4.
Hamburg, May 22d, 9 to 12 cts.

We were shown on yesterday, two stalks of cotton upon which were several squares, grown by Mr. JAMES FAIR. Who can beat this?

Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of the Mississippi Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier General in place of General PILLOW promoted.

There are now eight papers published in Mexico by Americans.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th says:—"A letter has been received in this city from the city of Mexico, dated as late as the 30th of April. It is from an influential source. All that we can learn of its contents is that there is a large number of citizens of the capital, men of worth and substance, who are decided advocates of peace. But their influence is utterly overborne by the voices of the noisier populace, the military and political parties, whose cry is war. No one openly advocates peace, though many yearn for it.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Courts of Law and Equity, of this State, on the 12th and 13th instant:

Law.—CHARLES ALLSTON JR., G. M. BROYLES, THOMAS B. FRASER, WYATT J. GEON, THEODORE S. GOURDIN, JOHN S. HANSON, WM. AUGUSTUS LEE, JOHN W. LESLY, EDWARD J. PRINGLE, PELETUS A. WALLER, WM. L. WILSON, JOHN J. WORKMAN, WM. H. R. WORKMAN.

Equity.—ANDREW H. BUCKANAN, CHARLES B. GLOVER, JOHN J. HANSON, JAMES J. HARLEE, WM. AUGUSTUS LEE, C. DAVIS MELTON, J. BELTON MICKLE, B. GARDEN PRINGLE, FREDERICK JAMES SHAFFER.

Interesting Statistics.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, states that the American forces in Mexico occupy territories of the enemy, comprehending an area of 800,000 square miles, equal to fifteen such divisions of territory as the State of New York.

The same writer estimates the loss to our army up to the battle of Cerro Gordo, and including that brilliant affair, at 5,510, thus—killed and wounded 3,010; died of the climate 2,500. Our whole force in Mexico, has never at any one time exceeded 20,000 men.

Two vessels of war and fifty transports, valued at \$2,000,000, have been wrecked. The whole expenses of the war, up to the period above alluded to, is estimated, in round numbers, at \$50,000,000. But the amount of private suffering and distress, who can estimate?

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamer *Britania*, we have two weeks later news from Europe. Cotton has again declined and the market was quite flat at the sailing of the steamer. Several causes are said to have produced this reaction, the restriction measures of the bank being the most prominent, an advance on the rate of interest, and its refusal to discount bills bearing the endorsement of some of the first houses in England.

The amount of breadstuffs which the Americans have sent to the starving Irish, has been the universal theme of eulogy in Ireland, and of warm and generous sympathy in England.

Great distress still exist in some parts of France where bread is very dear, and it is feared that during the months of May and June, provisions of all kinds would be dearer.

Mexican News.

We have received but little of interest from Mexico, by the two last mails. In another portion of to-day's paper will be found all that is worthy of note. The Palmetto Regiment was still at Jalapa on the 29th ult., but were under orders to march to Perote, so it

is certain the Regiment will not be left to garrison this town. By a letter from one of our volunteers we also learn, that those of the Regiment left at Vera Cruz in the hospital, had arrived at Jalapa, and on the march had a skirmish with a body of Rancheros in which several of the Volunteers were wounded, and one of the Alabama Regiment killed: the sick rallied, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty in number, were driven from the chapparal. Two men of our company have died, PRINCE and HUFFMAN.

It seems from the Proclamation of CANALES, that the Mexicans or at least a part of them, are determined to carry on a war of extermination, and kill all Americans they may capture, whether armed or unarmed. It seems barbarous for civilized Americans to adopt the same policy; but what can be done. If an example is made of a few of these heartless wretches, it will have a good effect in exploding such a system.

Reinforcements.

The Washington Union of the 14th inst says:—"Some of the southern papers are still harping upon the twelve month's men. It is true that the time of a few more than three thousand volunteers will expire in June or July; but we have ascertained from the Adjutant General's office that reinforcements have already arrived, or are *en route*, of men to serve during the war, who will more than supply the vacancy. General SCOTT will have a strong and most efficient army, to meet and overcome any force which the enemy may send against him. And we learn that fresh supplies of a force now in the service of the government will probably be sent forward to participate in the war with Mexico.

The Washington Union of the 15th inst says:—"The trophies which were brought to this city by Col. BANKHEAD were displayed to day from the War office on the side fronting the Avenue. A considerable crowd was drawn by curiosity, in the course of the day to see them. They consist of seven small (company or battalion) colours and two large flags, which were it is supposed, displayed from the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Four of the seven are made of silk, the other four of coarse material—cotton or bunting. Upon most of them were emblazoned the arms of the Mexican republic—the eagle crushing a snake in its beak, and the prickly pear. Two of the small flags had bomb shells painted upon them, in the act of explosion, and probably belonged to the corps miners and sappers. The emblems were all painted in a miserable style of daubing, except one, on which the eagle was beautifully embroidered. But some mischievous ball or shell seemed to have made a fearful rent in it, at the foot of the eagle. The largest flag of all is composed of three large stripes of bunting sowed together, of different colours, and probably measures eighteen feet in breadth, and twenty-four feet in length. They will be preserved among our country's archives: and we trust that all our military trophies will be duly collected, preserved, and displayed at one point, so as at once to catch the eye of the curious spectator at Washington.

The following paper on the etymology and derivation of Mexican words, read before the Historical society in the city of Savannah on the 10th inst., we copy from the *Georgian*:

MONTEREY, so called from the Count of Monterey, who was Vice Roy of Mexico before the year 1600. The word literally means "King's Mountain," reminding us of our Revolutionary "King's Mountain."

CAMARGO derives its name from the Indian historian of Mexico, Diego Munos Camargo, who wrote his work about the middle of the sixteenth century.

MATAMOROS means, literally, *Moorkiller*, perpetuating the recollection against the Moors in Spain.

CHIHUAHUA is an Indian name. SALTILLO means the little perhaps from a sudden descent country.

AGUA NUEVA—new water.
AGUA FRIA—cold water.
BUENA VISTA—beautiful view—belle vue.

ENCARNACION—Incarnation and its holy mystery.

VERA CRUZ—The Holy Cross. present town was founded by the Vice of Monterey in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The old town of Cruz, founded by Cortes, was north present town, at Antigua.

ALVARADO, so called from Pedes varado, one of Cortes' generals.

SACRIFICIOS—The Island of Sac received this name from the human sacrifices of the Mexican Indians, indicating the human bones found there by the Indians.

CERRO GORDO—The large hill.